

## BEST AVAILABLE COPY

### REMARKS

In this Response and Amendment, claim 11 has been amended. Upon entry of this Amendment, claims 1-16 will remain pending in this application.

#### **Amendments to claims and specification**

Claim 11 was amended to incorporate the Examiner's suggestion for claim language consistency.

Paragraphs [0004] and [0013] (at pages 1 and 4 of the specification, respectively) were amended to correct typographical errors.

Paragraph [0014] at pages 4-5 of the application was corrected to conform to the original disclosure of claim 3.

Paragraph [0018] at page 6 of the application was corrected to include the Serial Number requested in the Office Action.

Paragraph [0020] at page 6 of the application was corrected to conform to the original disclosure of claims 13 and 14.

No new matter has been added by these amendments.

#### **Objections: Specification**

In paragraph 2 of the Office Action, the disclosure was objected to because of the following informality: on page 6 at line 10, the U.S. Serial No. was missing for the copending patent application. Appropriate correction has been made.

In paragraph 3 of the Office Action, it was suggested that trademarks used in the application be capitalized and accompanied by generic terminology. Applicant submits that trademarks discussed in the application are properly used and that the proprietary nature of the marks is respected. As recognized in the MPEP §608.01(v), the use of trademarks having definite meanings is permissible in patent applications. In the present specification, trademarks are identified by including the registration symbol "®" in association with each such trademark. Additionally, Applicant has made the proprietary nature of the trademarks clear, through use of proper context of the trademarks (for example, indicating the generic terminology for the products associated with the trademarks, and indicating the trade name designation as well as the commercial source

of the products). Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits the proprietary nature of the marks is respected, and the trademarks are not used in a manner that might adversely affect their validity as trademarks. In light of the above, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection.

In paragraph 6 of the Office Action, the specification was objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for claimed subject matter. Each objection is addressed below.

Regarding the terminology “a silanated polymer in an amount effective to render the dried grout composition substantially water resistant” of claim 1, antecedent basis can be found throughout the specification, for example, at page 2, lines 28-30 and page 5, lines 8-17.

Regarding the terminology “modified acrylic latex” of claim 3, antecedent basis can be found, for example, at page 4, line 32 through page 5, line 7. Applicant has also amended the specification to conform to the original disclosure of claim 3 and provide proper antecedent basis for the terminology (see amendment to paragraph [0014]).

Regarding the terminology “wherein the fiber fillers are provided in an amount of at least about 25 wt%” of claim 12, the specification has been amended to conform to the claims as originally filed (see amendment to paragraph [0020]). Support can be found throughout the specification, for example, in the original claims 12 and 13 as filed, as well as the examples.

In light of the above, Applicant submits all outstanding objections to the specification have been overcome.

#### **Objections: Claims**

In paragraph 7 of the Office Action, claim 11 was objected to based upon an informality. Applicant thanks the Examiner for the suggested amendment, which has been incorporated. In light of this amendment, Applicant submits the objection has been overcome.

### **Claim Rejections – 35 USC §112**

Claims 1-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. More specifically, claim 1 was rejected based upon the use of the terminology “substantially water resistant,” claim 3 was rejected based upon the use of “modified acrylic latex,” and claim 14 was rejected based upon “substantially stain resistant.” Each of these will be discussed in detail.

Regarding claims 1 and 14, the Office Action indicated that the recitation of “substantially water resistant” (claim 1) and “substantially stain resistant” (claim 14) constitutes indefinite subject matter. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections and requests reconsideration.

The essential inquiry pertaining to the definiteness requirement of §112 is whether the claims set out and circumscribe a particular subject matter with a reasonable degree of clarity and particularity. Definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of:

- (A) The content of the particular application disclosure;
- (B) The teachings of the prior art; and
- (C) The claim interpretation that would be given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made.

See MPEP 2173.02. Applicant submits the claim terminology that forms the basis for these rejections meet the requirements of §112 for at least the reasons outlined below.

As an initial matter, use of the term “substantially” is recognized as proper by both courts and within the MPEP (see MPEP §2173.05(b)). Therefore, inclusion of the term “substantially” does not *per se* render a claim indefinite.

In the present case, the terminology “substantially water resistant” and “substantially stain resistant” is reasonably clear in light of the content of the application, teachings of the prior art, and claim interpretation that would be given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made. The specification is replete with methods of determining the water-resistant or stain-resistant characteristics of a grout composition. See page 3, paragraph [0011]. Moreover, the examples provide methods and comparative examples of grout compositions and water resistance.

One of skill in the art, upon reading the present application would readily comprehend the scope of the claimed invention. Claims 1 and 14 define the subject matter with a reasonable degree of particularity and distinctness and thus meet the definiteness requirements of §112.

Regarding claim 3, the Office Action stated the terminology “modified acrylic latex” constitutes indefinite subject matter. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection and requests reconsideration.

The term “modified acrylic latex” is well known in the pertinent art. One of skill in the art, upon review of the present disclosure, would readily comprehend that the term refers to an acrylic latex that includes a chemical group attached to the polymer backbone. Some common chemical groups that are added to an acrylic latex polymer backbone include, for example, styrene, epoxy, urethane, amine, and alkyd groups. Other chemical groups are known as suitable modifications as well.

As recognized in the MPEP, what is conventional or well known to one of ordinary skill in the art need not be disclosed in detail (see MPEP §2163). It is well known that acrylic latexes can be modified by adding a chemical group to the polymer backbone. To this end, the undersigned has included several excerpts from product literature describing various commercially available products that are “modified acrylic latexes.” For example, in the product information for REZ® PERMANIZER PLUS® Exterior Wood Stabilizer Latex from Pittsburgh Paints, the terminology “modified acrylic latex” is used as the description of the generic type of product. The product literature included is replete with examples of modified acrylic latexes, some of which are summarized (for the Examiner’s convenience) in the table below:

Literature Source	Exemplary passage
Reichhold Liquid Resin Product Selector	Plastic coatings: styrene modified acrylic copolymer emulsions, Cl-propylene modified acrylic emulsion, amino- and carboxy-functional acrylic emulsions, etc.
Technical Data Manual, Product 41-LINE Porch and Floor Enamel – Acrylic Latex	Product description: “a modified acrylic latex”

MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint	Technical Data, vehicle type: “acrylic modified latex”
Moore’s® Latex Floor & Patio Enamel 122	Technical Data, vehicle type: “epoxy-modified acrylic latex”
Benjamin Moor Exterior Low Lustre Finishes	MoorGard Low Lustre Latex House Paint 103, “alkyd-modified vinyl-acrylic latex;” Moore’s Latex Floor & Patio Enamel 122, “epoxy-modified acrylic satin latex”
Sisco Supreme Technical Data	Technical Guide, composition: “modified acrylic latex (binder)”
“Interior Paints” excerpt	“latex interior paints are generally based on three kinds of polymers: vinyl ..., 100% acrylic, and modified acrylic”; see also heading “Modified Acrylic Latex Paints”

Given the common usage of the terminology “modified acrylic latex” within the art, Applicant submits the subject matter meets the definiteness requirement. Applicant requests withdrawal of this rejection.

#### **Claimed Invention – Overview**

The claimed invention relates to novel one-part polymer grout compositions comprising a silanated polymer that provide several advantages over conventional one-part polymer grout compositions. The inventive grout compositions are surprisingly strong, as well as being substantially water, stain, and in certain embodiments, shrinkage and/or crack resistant. Even when evaluated using the stringent industry standards for cement grout, the present one-part polymer grout compositions can meet or exceed the strength, water, and stain resistance requirements. As a result, the inventive grout compositions may be utilized in applications wherein the use of conventional one-part polymer grouts had previously been contraindicated (see page 4, lines 5-15). The surprising water resistance is illustrated in the Examples, wherein inventive grout

compositions containing a silanated latex polymer are compared with commercially available grout compositions that do not contain a silanated latex polymer component.

Turning to the pending claims, each of the claims relate to these surprising advantages. Claim 1, the sole independent claim in the application, recites a one-part polymer grout composition comprising a silanated polymer in an amount effective to render the dried grout composition substantially water resistant.

Neither of the cited references, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the elements of claim 1. Each reference will now be discussed in detail.

### **Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 1-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Price (U.S. 2,821,521) (hereafter the “Price Patent”). For the reasons detailed below, Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration.

The Price Patent relates to polymerizable and polymerized compositions comprising at least one N-(dialkylaminopropyl) maleamic acid, and to methods of preparing the same (column 1, lines 15-18). The scope of the invention described in the Price Patent “includes polymerizable compositions comprising (1) a compound of the kind embraced by Formula I and (2) a compound which is different from the compound of (1), is copolymerizable therewith and which contains a  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}<$  grouping” (column 1, lines 46-53). The Price Patent indicates that compounds defined by Formula I “are polymerizable alone only with considerable difficulty, preferably polymerizing the N-substituted maleamic acid while admixed with one or more (e.g., two, three, five, ten or any desired number) of other comonomers which are copolymerizable therewith, thereby to obtain copolymers which, in general, are resinous or potentially resinous materials and which are especially valuable for use in the plastics, coating, laminating, adhesive, molding, fiber-forming, and other arts” (column 2, lines 10-25).

Many types of copolymerizable compounds are described beginning at column 2, line 72 through column 4, line 50. Among the myriad of compounds listed in this portion of the Price Patent, the specification identifies allyl compounds as suitable copolymerizable compounds. Within this category, over thirty allyl compounds are

further identified, including allyl trichlorosilane, diallyl dichlorosilane, tetrallyl silane, tetrallyl silicate, and hexallyl disiloxane.

Turning to the claimed invention, claim 1 recites a one-part polymer grout composition comprising a silanated polymer in an amount effective to render the dried grout composition substantially water resistant. The claims relate to the surprising discovery that inclusion of a silanated polymer in an effective amount can render the dried grout composition substantially water resistant.

There is no teaching or suggestion in the Price '521 patent of a one-part polymer grout composition as claimed. The Price '521 patent does not recognize a water-resistant property of grout compositions and therefore does not even contemplate including a silanated polymer in an amount effective to render the dried grout composition substantially grout resistant.

The rejection of several of the claims based upon Frazza et al. (U.S. 3,001,974) (hereafter the "Frazza Patent") is similar to the rejection based upon the Price Patent. Claims 1, 8, 9, 10, and 14-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Frazza Patent.

Similar to the disclosure of the Price Patent, the Frazza Patent relates to compositions comprising a copolymer of copolymerizable ingredients including (1) a beta-cyanovinylamine represented by formula I, as defined in the Frazza Patent. The Frazza Patent states, "homopolymers of the beta-cyanovinylamines used in practicing the present invention, if they can be produced at all, require special polymerization techniques. We have not been able to prepare them by conventional polymerization methods and catalytic influences. Surprisingly, however, they undergo copolymerization reactions, with no great difficulty, with compounds containing a  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}<$  grouping" (column 2, lines 24-31). Examples of monomers containing a  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}<$  grouping that can be copolymerized with a beta-cyanovinylamine of the kind embraced by Formula I are listed in the Frazza Patent beginning at column 2, line 57 and ending at column 5, line 38. Out of the myriad of compounds listed in this portion of the Frazza Patent, allyl compounds are described as suitable. More specific examples of allyl compounds that can be copolymerized with a compound of the kind embraced by Formula I are listed at

column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 2. Of the more than thirty allyl compounds listed in this section, only five include a silane of some kind (allyl trichlorosilane, diallyl dichlorosilane, tetrallyl silane, tetrallyl silicate, and hexallyl disiloxane).

Similar to the Price Patent, the Frazza Patent is directed to copolymers that are particularly useful in the formation of fibers or filaments having improved properties over that provided by homopolymeric acrylonitrile. Other uses indicated include molding compositions, use in product of castings, adhesives, treatment of paper or paper stock, or textile materials; in coating compositions; as modifiers of aminoplast, phenoplast, and other synthetic resins; as components of soil-conditioning, soil stabilization, and grouting compositions; and for “many other purposes” (see column 12, line 45 through column 13, line 3).

Again, the Frazza Patent does not recognize the value of improving water resistant properties of a grout composition and thus does not even contemplate formulating a grout composition to include a silanated polymer in an amount effective to render the dried grout composition substantially water resistant. There is no teaching or suggestion of at least this element of independent claim 1.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met: (1) some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings; (2) a reasonable expectation of success; and (3) the reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP §706.02(j).

Applicant submits a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not established, since there is no suggestion or motivation to modify the reference teachings, and even if one of skill in the art were to modify the teachings of the above-described references, he or she would not achieve the claimed invention.

Neither of the references, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests a one-part polymer grout composition comprising a silanated polymer in an amount effective to render the dried grout composition substantially water resistant as claimed.



There is no suggestion or motivation to modify the teachings of either the Price Patent or the Frazza Patent to achieve the claimed invention. With respect to both the Price and Frazza patents, the Office Action stated that “the fact that appellant [sic] has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious.”

The reasoning within the Office Action appears to assume some suggestion to modify the compositions of Price and/or Frazza to achieve the claimed invention. The Office Action states, “As to the claimed property limitations, it is tenable that these properties may be met by the grouting composition of Price, as modified supra, since the modified grouting composition of Price is essentially the same as the claimed grout composition” (emphasis added). However, no motivation or suggestion to modify the general disclosure of the Price or Frazza patents has been identified. In fact, Applicant submits there is no suggestion within the prior art to modify the teaching of the cited references. Simply because a laundry list of copolymerizable compounds that include a vinyl group contains (as part of hundreds of compounds) a handful of compounds that include silane in some form does not provide suggestion or motivation to formulate a polymer grout composition that comprises a silanated polymer in an amount effective to render the dried grout composition substantially water resistant.

As discussed in the present application, and illustrated in the Examples, Applicant has surprisingly discovered that formulation of one-part polymer grout compositions to include a silanated polymer in effective amounts can render the resulting dried grout composition substantially water resistant. This feature is not recognized by the prior art at all. There is no teaching or suggestion of including silanated polymers in the amounts recited in the claims.

In light of the above, Applicant submits the pending claims are novel and nonobvious over the cited references. While claim 1 has been discussed with particularity, the remaining claims (2-16) in the application depend therefrom. Therefore, claims 2-16 are believed to be patentable for at least the reasons discussed herein. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the claim rejections.

### **Provisional Double Patenting Rejection**

Finally, claims 1-16 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 of copending Application No. 10/729,630.

Applicant acknowledges the provisional rejection and defers a formal response until a time at which a non-provisional double patenting rejection in the application might occur. Upon notice of allowability of claims of the present application, and patenting of claims of the '630 application, Applicants will be in a position to respond formally, e.g., with either arguments of non-obviousness or the filing of a terminal disclaimer.

### **CONCLUSION**

In view of the above remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the claims and the present application are in condition for allowance, which allowance is earnestly solicited. In the event that a phone conference between the Examiner and the undersigned attorney would help resolve any remaining issues in the application, the Examiner is invited to contact the attorney at (651) 275-9836.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: December 1, 2004

By:



Karrie G. Weaver, Reg. No. 43,245

Phone: 651-275-9836

Facsimile: 651-351-2954

KGW/15411

**Architectural Coatings**
**REZ® PERMANIZER PLUS® Exterior Wood Stabilizer Latex**
**Generic Type**

Modified Acrylic Latex

**Tinting and Base Information**

DO NOT TINT.

77-102

Clear

**General Description**

Our premium exterior acrylic wood stabilizer is formulated to meet the performance requirements of residential and commercial applications. PERMANIZER PLUS® stabilizes plywood veneer, reduces face checking and cracking, and provides excellent adhesion over smooth and textured wood surfaces, including lumber, plywood, chalk and hard gloss substrates. For best results, use water-based solid color stains and paints as topcoats. Recommended for use on properly prepared new or weathered wood, weathered aluminum or vinyl siding, composite cement board.

**Recommended Uses**

Composite Cement Boards	Lumber
Plywood	Weathered Aluminum Siding
Weathered Vinyl Siding	

**Features / Benefits**

- Unique, Proprietary Resin
- Reduces Face Checking and Cracking
- Excellent Adhesion
- Water-Resistant
- Stabilizes Surfaces
- Soap & Water Clean-Up

**Limitations of Use**

Apply when air, product and surface temperatures are above 50°F (10°C) and at least 5°F (3°C) above the dew point. Avoid priming late in the day when dew or condensation are likely to form or if rain is threatening. Not recommended as a clear, must be topcoated. Not recommended for decks, redwood, cedar or immersion service. When staining over REZ® PERMANIZER PLUS®, slight color and/or sheen changes may occur. If this is a concern, apply a system test patch before proceeding.

**Product Data**

<b>Gloss:</b>	Clear
<b>VOC*:</b>	1.94 lbs/gal (233.00 g/L)
<b>DFT:</b>	1.00 minimum to 1.20 maximum mils
<b>Coverage:</b>	400 to 500 sq. ft./gal. (37 to 46 sq. m/3.78L)

Note: Does not include loss due to varying application method, surface porosity, or mixing.

<b>Volume Solids*:</b>	29.4% +/- 2.0%
<b>Weight Solids*:</b>	32.6% +/- 2.0%
<b>Viscosity:</b>	24 to 37 sec #4 Ford Cup
<b>Weight/Gallon*:</b>	8.6 lbs. (3.9 kg) +/- 0.2 lbs. (91 g)

<b>Cleanup:</b>	Soap and Water
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\*Product data calculated on product 77-102.

**Drying Time:**

To Touch:	30 minutes
To Handle:	30 minutes
To Recoat:	16 hours
To Full Cure:	30 days

Dry Time @77°F (25°C); 50% relative humidity

<b>Flash Point:</b>	152°F, (67°C)
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## Architectural Coatings

## REZ® PERMANIZER PLUS® Exterior Wood Stabilizer Latex

## General Surface Preparation

Surface to be primed must be clean, dry, and free of dirt, loose and peeling paint, mildew, chalk, grease, rust, and other surface contaminants. Putty all nail holes and caulk all cracks and open seams. Sand all glossy, rough, and patched surfaces. Remove and inhibit regrowth of mildew by using MILDEW CHECK® Multi-Purpose Wash, 18-1, by PITTSBURGH® Paints. Before use, be sure to read and follow the instructions and warnings on the label.

**NEW WOOD:** New wood should be sanded smooth and wiped clean. Any knots or resinous areas should be sealed with shellac. Countersink all nails. Putty flush with surface.

**PREVIOUSLY PAINTED WOOD:** All excessive chalking must be removed and the surface rinsed thoroughly. Remove all loose, peeling, or flaking paint by scraping or sanding. Feather back all rough edges to a sound surface by sanding.

**WEATHERED VINYL SIDING:** Weathered vinyl siding may present potential adhesion problems. PERMANIZER PLUS® should be spot applied, allowed to cure overnight, then evaluated for adhesion. If adhesion is good, the application may proceed. If an adhesion problem is evident or suspected, the surface must be scuff-sanded prior to proceeding to ensure mechanical adhesion.

**WEATHERED WOOD:** Surface must be clean, dry, and free of dirt, loose and peeling paint, rust, mildew, and other surface contaminants. Putty all nail holes and caulk all cracks and open seams. Sand all loose wood fibers, rough, and patched surfaces. Remove and inhibit regrowth of mildew by using MILDEW CHECK® Multi-Purpose Wash, 18-1, by PITTSBURGH® Paints.

## Recommended Primers

none

Refer to Surface Preparation Recommendations.

## Application Information

## Recommended Spread Rates:

Wet Mils :	3.2	minimum to	4.0	maximum
Wet Microns:	81.3	minimum to	101.6	maximum
Dry Mils :	1.0	minimum to	1.2	maximum
Dry Microns:	25.4	minimum to	30.5	maximum

**Application Equipment:** Apply with a high quality brush, roller, paint pad, or by spray equipment. Where necessary, apply a second coat.

**Airless Spray:** Pressure 1000 psi, tip 0.013" - 0.017"

**Brush:** Polyester/Nylon Brush

**Roller:** 3/8" - 3/4" nap roller cover.

## Thinning:

No thinning is required.

## Directions for Use

Stir thoroughly before and occasionally during use. For new wood, apply a full even coat by brush, roller or spray. For previously stained or weathered wood, apply a full even coat by brush or roller. If applied by spray, product must be back rolled or brushed. Read all label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information prior to use. MSDS are available through our website or by calling 1-800-441-9695.

## Permissible temperatures during application:

Material:	50 to 90°F	10 to 32°C
Ambient:	50 to 100°F	10 to 38°C
Substrate:	50 to 100°F	10 to 38°C

PPGAF believes the technical data presented is currently accurate; however, no guarantee of accuracy, comprehensiveness, or performance is given or implied. Improvements in coatings technology may cause future technical data to vary from what is in this bulletin. For complete, up-to-date technical information, visit our web site or call 1-800-441-9695.

## Packaging: 1-Gallon (3.78L)

Quart (946 mL)

Not all products are available in all sizes.



Bulletin: 77-102

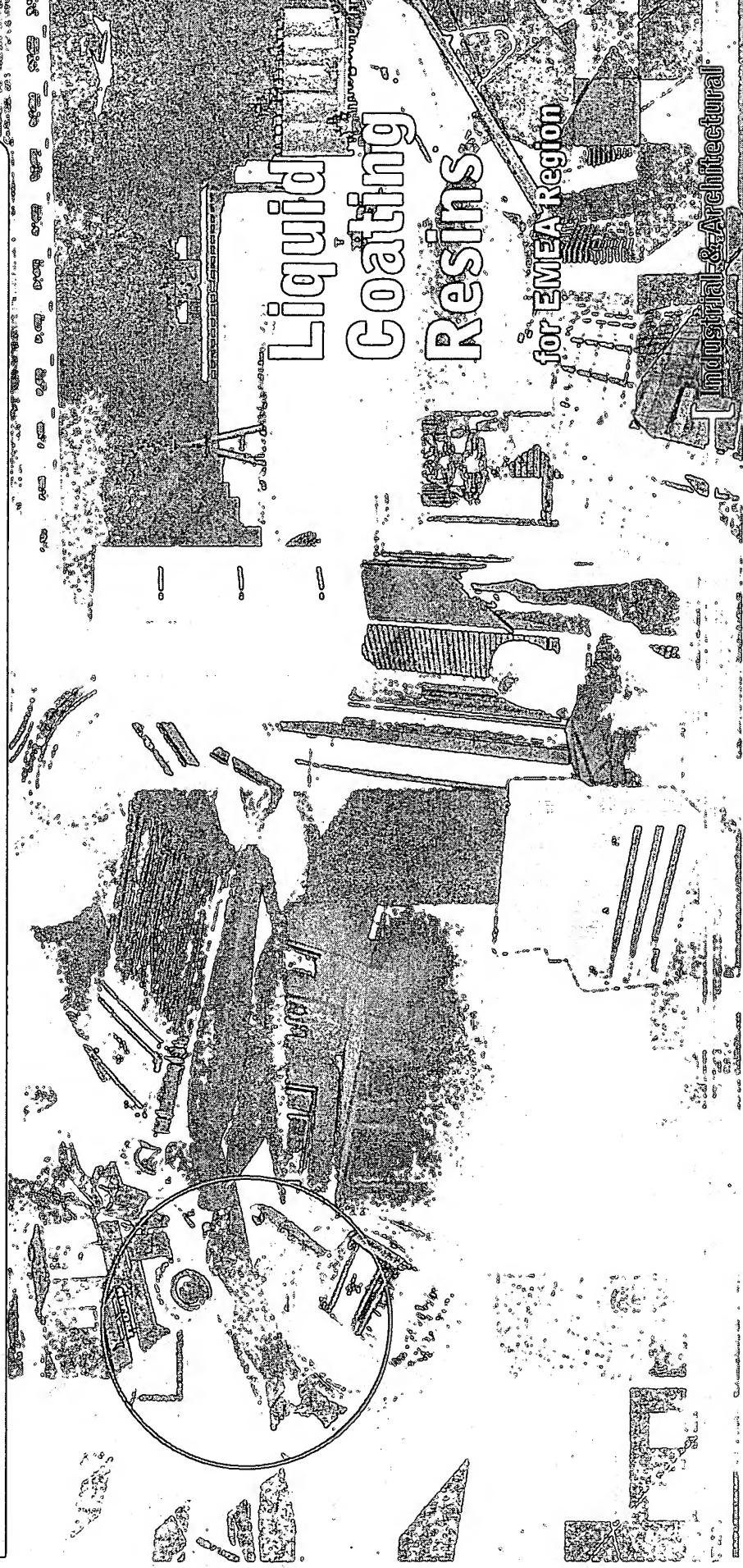
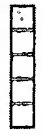
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PPG Architectural Finishes, Inc.  
One PPG Place  
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

www.pittsburghpaints.com

Technical Services: PPG Architectural Coatings-Canada  
1-800-441-9695 4 Kenview Blvd.  
Architect/Specifier: Brampton, Ontario L6T5E4  
1-888-774-7732 (905) 790-5336  
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Rev. 4/2002



# Liquid Coating Resins

for EMEA Region

Industrial & Architectural

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A DOW COMPANY

The information herein is to assist customers in determining whether our products are suitable for their applications. Our products are intended for sale to industrial and commercial customers. We require customers to inspect and test our products before use and to satisfy themselves as to contents and suitability for their applications. We warrant that our products will meet our written specifications. Nothing herein shall constitute and other warranty, express or implied, including any warrant of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, nor is any protection from any law or patent to be inferred. All patent rights are reserved. The exclusive remedy for all proven claims is replacement of our material and in no event shall we be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

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Bringing Solutions to the Surface [ENG]

adding value  
to your needs  
of today,  
wants of tomorrow."

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## Bringing Solutions to the Surface

## Bringing Solutions to the Surface

## INTENDED USES:

A tough flexible coating for new or previously painted wood or concrete floors, porches and stairs. May also be used as a top coat or to freshen up decks or floor surfaces previously coated with Hypalon or Latex Spantex Deck Coating.

PRODUCT  
**41-LINE**  
Porch and Floor  
Enamel - Acrylic  
Latex

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

A modified acrylic latex, pigmented to dry as a tough, water resistant, flexible finish.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

Finish:	Eggshell
Standard Colours:	White (41-010), Cloud Grey (41-087), Twilight Grey (41-090)
Tint Range:	22 standard P & F colours.
Recom'd # of Coats:	1-2 at recommended coverage
Theoretical Coverage:	33-43 m <sup>2</sup> /3.78L (350-470 ft <sup>2</sup> /3.78L)
Typical Volume Solids:	44%
Typical Specific Gravity:	1.4
Flash Point:	Not Applicable
Application Thinner:	10-15% Water required for sealing porous substrates.
Clean-up Thinner:	Water

## SURFACE PREPARATION:

Surfaces must be clean, dry and free from dust, grease, mildew and wax. Remove any loose and peeling paint and repair with patching compound. Ensure all joints and seams are filled with a paintable caulking to prevent moisture ingress. Prepare as required. New Wood: Thin first coat 10-15% and apply second coat as supplied. Concrete Floor: Concrete, including repairs, must be cured (minimum 28 days) before application. Wash weathered concrete using a suitable detergent and pressure washer (pressure tip on a garden hose is acceptance as a minimum). Acid etch new and smooth concrete or if the pH is not within the 6.8 to 8.0 range and rinse thoroughly until the pH is within the given range. Allow a minimum of three days to dry after washing, rain or dew. Thin first coat 10-15%. Previously Painted Surface: Glossy surfaces should be sanded to a dull finish to provide good adhesion. Metal and Other Surfaces: Consult your GP Paint Pro.

## APPLICATION:

Brush or Roller.

Airless Tips: N/A

Dry times at 21°C/70°F: R.H. 40% - 60%:

To Touch: 15-60 minutes

To Handle: 1-2 hours

To Overcoat: 4 hours (takes 28 days to fully cure)

## PRODUCT HAZARDS & SAFETY INFORMATION:

See Material Safety Data Sheet for complete Health and Safety information.

## ADDITIONAL DATA:

**Concrete Floor:** Ensure that the surface is free from moisture by allowing it to dry completely and ensuring that there is no moisture as a result of hydrostatic pressure. To determine if moisture is present as a result of hydrostatic pressure of ground moisture, tape 2 ft<sup>2</sup> pieces of polythene film on various locations and leave overnight. If there is any moisture visible on the plastic sheets, then there is ground moisture and the substrate is unsuitable for coating. If mildew is present, the surface should be washed with a chlorine bleach solution (20% household bleach and 1% liquid detergent in warm water) and thoroughly rinsed prior to painting. For optimum adhesion and application performance, ensure that the temperature and relative humidity are between 15-25°C and 40-60% respectively, at the time of application and for four hours afterward. Avoid washing or spilling of water for at least 7 days after application. Allow 24 hours before walking on and 7 days before replacing heavy furniture. Not recommended on surfaces exposed to vehicular traffic. Complies with the requirements of MPI #60.



The information contained herein is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is given with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the said information and data or to the products described herein and we assume no risk or liability for the performance or coverage of or for injury resulting from the handling, use or application of the said information, data or products.





# Benjamin Moore & Co.

## ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

# MOORGARD® 103

## Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Features

- ▲ Outstanding hiding.
- ▲ Covers in one coat provided the surface is in good condition and the color change is not extreme.
- ▲ Superior adhesion and excellent resistance to chalking.
- ▲ Delivers a high-build paint film for excellent durability and long lasting protection.
- ▲ 25 year limited warranty (see label for details).
- ▲ Excellent flow and leveling.
- ▲ Easy to apply with brush, roller or spray.
- ▲ Soap and water clean up.
- ▲ Dries quickly.
- ▲ Resistant to fading, cracking, peeling, blistering, dirt pick-up, alkali and fumes.
- ▲ Mildew resistant — this paint is specially formulated to contain agents which inhibit the growth of mildew on the surface of the paint film.
- ▲ Low temperature application. (Most colors — see below.)

### General Description

MOORGARD® Latex House Paint is a premium quality, acrylic containing low lustre paint fortified with alkyd resin.

### Recommended For:

For exterior use on primed or previously painted wood siding, trim, doors, sash, shingles; cured or previously painted masonry such as stucco, cement block construction, poured and precast concrete, unglazed brick, aluminum, vinyl, or site-primed hardboard siding; and previously painted or primed metal.

### Limitations:

- Do not apply when air and surface temperatures are below 50° F (10° C), except low temperature colors which may be applied at temperatures down to 35° F (2° C).

### Product Information

#### Colors: —Standard:

Country Redwood 23, Hamilton Blue 36, Tudor Brown 62, Black 80

#### —Low Temperature:

Brilliant White 01, Cottage Red 22, Richmond Bisque 54, Charleston Brown 66, Platinum Gray 71, Navajo White 72, Briarwood 73, Cliffside Gray 74, Montgomery White 76, Sailcloth 77, Lancaster White 78, Charcoal Slate 86

#### —Tint Bases:

Benjamin Moore® Color Preview® bases 3B & 4B

#### —Low Temperature Tint Bases:

Benjamin Moore® Color Preview® bases 1B & 2B

#### —Special Colors:

Contact your Benjamin Moore & Co. representative

#### Certification:

Formulated without lead or mercury

#### Federal Specifications Generic Equivalent

TT-P-96-D, TT-P-55-B

#### Technical Assistance

Available through your local authorized independent Benjamin Moore & Co. dealer. For the location of the dealer nearest you, call 1-800-826-2623, see [www.benjaminmoore.com](http://www.benjaminmoore.com), or consult your local Yellow Pages.

#### Technical Data

#### Brilliant White

Vehicle Type	Acrylic Modified Latex	
Pigment Type <sup>5</sup>	Titanium Dioxide	
Volume Solids <sup>5</sup>	42%	
Theoretical Coverage At	400 – 450 Sq. Ft.	
Recommended Film Thickness		
Recommended Film Thickness – Wet	3.8 mils	
– Dry	1.6 mils	
Dry Time @ 77° F — Set To Touch	2 Hours	
(25° C) @ 50% RH — To Handle	4 Hours	
— To Recoat	4 Hours	
— To Service	Overnight	
<i>High humidity or cooler temperatures may prolong drying time</i>		
Dries By	Evaporation, Coalescence	
Viscosity <sup>5</sup>	100 ± 2 KU	
Flash Point (Seta)	None	
60° Specular Gloss	Low Lustre	
Surface	Standard colors and bases Low-temp colors and bases	– Min. 50° F
Temperature		– Max. 90° F
at application		– Min. 35° F
		– Max. 90° F
Thin With	Clean Water	
Clean Up Thinner	Clean Water	
Weight Per Gallon <sup>6</sup>	11.4 lbs.	
Storage Temperature – Min.	40° F	
– Max.	90° F	
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)		
<i>Unthinned, this product is formulated not to exceed 100 Grams/Liter. **</i>		

\*\* Contact Benjamin Moore & Co. for actual levels, which may or may not be substantially less than stated.  
<sup>5</sup> Values given are for color shown; other colors may vary.

## Surface Preparation

Surfaces must be clean and free of grease, wax, and mildew. Remove excessive chalk and loose or scaling paint. If previously coated with cement-base water paints, clean by sandblasting. Glossy surfaces must be dulled. **Unweathered areas such as eaves, ceilings, and overhangs should be washed with a detergent solution and/or rinsed with a strong stream of water from a garden hose to remove contaminants that can interfere with proper adhesion.** Mildew must be removed by application of Moorwood® Multi-Purpose Cleaner and Brightener. **Caution:** Use rubber gloves, work goggles, and protective clothing. For metal surfaces, remove rust. Wipe down with paint thinner to remove surface oils.

**NOTICE:** Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes which contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For additional information, contact the USEPA/Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD.

## Primer/Finish Systems

### Wood, New (Including Shakes and Shingles)\*:

**Primer:** BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START® Moorwhite® Penetrating Alkyd Primer (100) or BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START® All-Purpose 100% Acrylic Primer (023)

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Wood, Repaint (Including Shakes and Shingles)\*:

**Primer:** Prime or spot prime as needed with BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START Moorwhite® Penetrating Alkyd Primer (100) or BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START All-Purpose 100% Acrylic Primer (023)

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

\*NOTE: To minimize staining from unpainted cedar or redwood, spot-prime butt ends, joints, and scraped areas, in addition to overall priming. Spot-prime stained areas on previously painted woods before overall priming.

### Hardboard Siding, Bare or Factory Primed:

**Primer:** Prime or spot prime as needed with BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START Moorwhite® Penetrating Alkyd Primer (100) or BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START All-Purpose 100% Acrylic Primer (023)

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Hardboard Siding, Repaint:

**Primer:** Prime or spot prime as needed with BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START Moorwhite® Penetrating Alkyd Primer (100) or BENJAMIN MOORE FRESH START All-Purpose 100% Acrylic Primer (023)

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

**Masonry, New and Unpainted (Including Unglazed Brick):** Poured and precast concrete must be allowed to cure for 60-90 days; block construction should be allowed to cure for 30-60 days. All surfaces must be thoroughly brushed with stiff fibre bristles to remove loose particles.

**Priming Rough or Pitted Masonry:** Moorcraft Super Craft® Latex Block Filler (285)

**Priming Smooth Poured or Precast Concrete:** No primer needed.  
**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Masonry, Weathered and Unpainted (Including Unglazed Brick):

**Primer:** Moore's® Masonry Sealer — (C077) or (066).

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

**Masonry, Repaint (Including Unglazed Brick):** A common exterior paint failure on masonry construction is peeling and scaling, often caused by painting over heavy chalk deposits. The most practical and efficient way to remove this substance is with high pressure spray equipment. Multiple coats of paint that are in an advanced state of deterioration or prior applications of cement based coatings must be removed to a sound substrate. Sandblasting or using a mechanical grinder are effective means of preparation. Surfaces should then be primed with a chalk binding primer such as Moore's® Masonry Sealer (C077 or 066).

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Ferrous Metal, New:

**Primer:** IronClad® Latex Low Lustre Metal & Wood Enamel (363) or IronClad® Alkyd Low Lustre Metal & Wood Enamel (C163)

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Galvanized Metal, New:

**Primer:** IronClad® Latex Low Lustre Metal & Wood Enamel (363) or M04 Acrylic Metal Primer

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Galvanized Metal, Repaint:

**Primer:** Spot prime as needed with IronClad® Latex Low Lustre Metal & Wood Enamel (363), IronClad® Alkyd Low Lustre Metal & Wood Enamel (C163), or M04 Acrylic Metal Primer

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Aluminum, New:

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

### Aluminum, Weathered:

**Primer:** IronClad® Latex Low Lustre Metal & Wood Enamel (363), or IronClad® Alkyd Low Lustre Metal & Wood Enamel (C163)

**Finish:** 1 or 2 coats MoorGard® Low Lustre Fortified Acrylic House Paint

## Application

Stir thoroughly and apply with a good quality synthetic bristle brush or medium-nap roller.

**Spray, Conventional:** See Thinning/Cleanup below.

**Spray, Airless:** Fluid Pressure — 1,500 to 2,000 PSI;  
Tip — .018 Orifice; Filter — 50 mesh

## Thinning/Cleanup

Thinning is unnecessary, but if required to obtain desired application properties, a small amount of clean water may be added. Never add other paints or solvents. Clean up with warm soapy water. Brushes should be given an additional quick rinse with mineral spirits followed by a second wash in soapy water, then rinsed thoroughly. Spray equipment should be given a final rinse with mineral spirits to prevent rusting.

USE COMPLETELY OR DISPOSE OF PROPERLY. Dry, empty containers may be recycled in a can recycling program. **Local disposal requirements vary, consult your sanitation department or state-designated environmental agency for more information on disposal options.**

## Environmental & Safety Information

**Contains:** Crystalline Silica

**CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.**

**Contains Crystalline Silica** that can cause cancer when in the respirable form (spray mist or sanding dust).

**Use only with adequate ventilation.** Do not breathe spray mist or sanding dust. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear eye protection and gloves during application or sanding. A dust/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH should be worn when sanding or spraying. Close container after each use.

**FIRST AID:** If you experience difficulty in breathing, leave area to obtain fresh air. If continued difficulty is experienced, get medical assistance immediately.

**IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb with inert material and dispose of as specified under Thinning/Cleanup.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**Protect from Freezing.**

**Material Safety Data Sheets available on request from your servicing dealer.**



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# Benjamin Moore & Co.

## ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

## Moore's® Latex Floor & Patio Enamel 122

### Features

- ▲ Resistant to soaps and detergents, grease and oil.
- ▲ Easy to apply.
- ▲ Exhibits a smooth, uniform appearance.
- ▲ One coat covers most previously painted surfaces that are in fair to good condition.
- ▲ Appropriate for use in hazardous areas.

### Recommended For:

Residential or commercial applications where a premium quality finish is desired.

For interior and exterior use on unpainted concrete (new or old) and previously finished wood or concrete floors.

Particularly recommended for basements, porches, patios, breezeways, garages, showrooms, and light industrial applications.

### General Description

A premium quality, quick-drying, epoxy-modified acrylic satin latex floor enamel. One coat covers most previously painted surfaces that are in fair to good condition.

### Limitations:

- Garage Floors: Many tires contain compounds which may attack latex paints, resulting in loss of adhesion and film pickup. Protect tire lanes by driving over mats or runners.
- Do not apply to bare wood.
- CAUTION: All floor enamels may become slippery when wet. Where non-skid characteristics are desired, a small amount of M67 Anti-Slip Aggregate may be added.
- Do not apply when air and surface temperatures are below 50° F (10° C).
- New concrete requires acid etching.

### Product Information

#### Colors: —Standard:

White and a variety of ready-mixed colors

#### —Tint Bases:

Not available

#### —Special Colors:

Contact your Benjamin Moore & Co. representative

#### Certification:

Formulated without lead, mercury, or chromates.  
Very low in VOCs.

#### Technical Assistance

Available through your local authorized independent Benjamin Moore & Co. dealer. For the location of the dealer nearest you, call 1-800-826-2623, see [www.benjaminmoore.com](http://www.benjaminmoore.com), or consult your local Yellow Pages.

#### Technical Data

#### White

Vehicle Type	Epoxy-Modified Acrylic Latex
Pigment Type <sup>6</sup>	Titanium Dioxide
Volume Solids <sup>6</sup>	30%
Theoretical Coverage At	350 – 550 Sq. Ft.
Recommended Film Thickness	
<i>Depending on surface texture and porosity Be sure to estimate the right amount of product for the job. This will ensure color uniformity and minimize the disposal of excess paint.</i>	
Recommended Film Thickness – Wet	2.9 mils
– Dry	0.9 mils
Dry Time @ 77° F (25° C) @ 50% RH	1 Hour
– Set To Touch	4 Hours
– To Recoat	Overnight
– To Service	24 Hours
Dries By	Evaporation, Coalescence
Viscosity <sup>6</sup>	78 ± 2 KU
Flash Point (Seta)	None
60° Specular Gloss	Pearl
Surface Temperature at application – Min.	50° F
– Max.	90° F
Thin With	Clean Water
Clean Up Thinner	Clean Water
Weight Per Gallon <sup>6</sup>	10.3 lbs.
Storage Temperature – Min.	40° F
– Max.	90° F
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) <i>Unthinned, this product is formulated not to exceed 400 Grams/Liter.**</i>	

\*\* Contact Benjamin Moore & Co. for actual levels, which may or may not be substantially less than stated.  
<sup>6</sup> Values given are for color shown; other colors may vary.

## Surface Preparation

To insure adhesion and durability, prepare the surface properly. It must be clean and free of all wax, grease, oil, dirt, loose or flaking material, acid substance and soap deposits. To clean floor, scrub with a detergent or solution of 1/2 cup trisodium phosphate per gallon of water; flush well with clean water. Glossy painted surfaces must be dulled. Smooth, hard-troweled concrete floors should be acid-etched before painting. Acid suitable for etching should be labeled with directions and precautions; observe them carefully.

**NOTICE:** Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes which contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For additional information, contact the USEPA/Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD.

## Primer/Finish Systems

### Unpainted Concrete:

Thin first coat with 1 pint water per gallon of paint and brush well into surface. Allow to dry overnight; then apply finish coat liberally, without thinning, by brush or roller.

### Previously Painted Wood and Concrete:

Apply first coat, without thinning, to properly prepared surface. For maximum durability, add a second coat after an overnight dry.

## Application

**Mixing of Paint:** Stir thoroughly before and occasionally during use. Apply with a quality synthetic brush, short or medium nap roller, pad, or spray.

Do not apply when air and surface temperatures are below 50° F (10° C).

**Spray, Conventional:** See Thinning/Cleanup

**Spray, Airless:** Fluid Pressure — 1,500 to 2,000 PSI;  
Tip — .018 Orifice; Filter — 50 mesh

## Thinning/Cleanup

Thinning is unnecessary, but if required to obtain desired application properties, a small amount of clean water may be added. Never add other paints or solvents. Wash painting tools in warm soapy water immediately after use. Spray equipment should be given a final rinse with mineral spirits to prevent rusting.

**USE COMPLETELY OR DISPOSE OF PROPERLY.** Dry, empty containers may be recycled in a can recycling program. **Local disposal requirements vary; consult your sanitation department or state-designated environmental agency for more information on disposal options.**

## Environmental & Safety Information

**CAUTION! Contains Ethylene Glycol  
CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.**

**Use only with adequate ventilation.** Do not breathe vapors, spray mist or sanding dust. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear eye protection and gloves during application or sanding. A dust/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH should be worn when sanding or spraying. Close container after each use.

**FIRST AID:** If affected by inhalation of vapors or spray mist, remove to fresh air. In case of eye contact, flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 16 minutes and call a physician; for skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water. In case of ingestion, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Get medical help immediately.

**IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb with inert material and dispose of as specified under Thinning/Cleanup.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**Protect from Freezing**

**Material Safety Data Sheets available  
on request from your servicing dealer.**

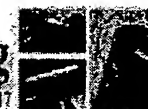


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## MoorGard Low Lustre Latex House Paint 103

[MSDS](#)

[Technical Data Sheet \(pdf\)](#)



A premium quality low lustre, alkyd-modified vinyl-acrylic latex coating offering easy application with excellent hiding and exceptional durability and color retention. Covers in one coat provided the surface is in good condition and the color change is not extreme.

For exterior use on primed or previously painted wood siding, trim, doors, sash, shingles; cured or previously painted masonry such as stucco, cement block construction, poured and pre-cast concrete, unglazed brick, aluminum, vinyl, or site-primed hardboard siding; and previously painted or primed metal.

May be tinted with up to 2.0 fl. oz of Benjamin Moore colorants per gallon.

### Features:

Easy to apply with brush, roller, or spray.

Soap and water cleanup.

Blister, alkali, fume and fade, and mildew resistant.

Exhibits controlled chalking.

**Colors Available:** Brilliant White,\* Black, ready-mixed colors,\* and Benjamin Moore Bases.

Use	Gloss Level	Type	Clean Up With
Exterior	Low Lustre	Acrylic Latex	Water

## Moorcraft® Super Spec 185 Low Lustre Latex House Paint

[MSDS](#)

[Technical Data Sheet \(pdf\)](#)



A low lustre acrylic blended latex paint designed for the professional painter. Recommended for wood or aluminum siding, trim and shingles, stucco, cement, concrete block, and unglazed brick.

May be tinted with up to 2.0 fl. oz of Benjamin Moore colorants per gallon.

### Features:

Attractive low lustre sheen.

Superior color retention.

Mildew resistant.

Exceptional film durability.

High hiding power.

### Features:

Alkali resistant.

Blister resistant.

Fast dry for quick recoating.

Easy application.

Soap and water cleanup.

**Colors Available:** White\* and Benjamin Moore Bases.

Use	Gloss Level	Type	Clean Up With
Exterior	Low Lustre	Acrylic Blended Latex	Water

## Moorlastic Acrylic Elastomeric 055 Waterproof Coating-Low Lustre

[MSDS](#)

[Technical Data Sheet \(pdf\)](#)



A high-build, low lustre, flexible 100% acrylic coating for new and previously painted masonry

surfaces and accompanying wood and metal trim. When applied as directed, up to 20 mils wet film thickness, this product bridges minor surface imperfections, provides outstanding durability, and offers long lasting protection.

May be tinted with up to 2.0 fl. oz of Benjamin Moore colorants per gallon.

### Features:

Bridges minor surface imperfections.

Vapor Transmission 3.4 Perms.

Passes ASTM E96, Resistance to Wind Driven Rain.

Passes ASTM D412, Elongation/ Tensile strength at 25°C 280 psi./380%.

**Colors Available:** White\*

Use	Gloss Level	Type	Clean Up With
Exterior	Low Lustre	Acrylic	Water

## Moore's Latex Floor & Patio Enamel 122

MSDS

Technical Data Sheet (pdf)



A premium quality, quick-drying, epoxy-modified acrylic satin latex floor enamel. One coat covers most previously painted surface that are in fair to good condition. For interior and exterior use on unpainted concrete (new or old) and previously finished wood or concrete floors. Particularly recommended for basements, porches, patios, breezeways, garages, showrooms, and light industrial applications.

Cautions: All high gloss floor enamels may become slippery when wet. Where non-skid characteristics are desired, a small amount of M67 Anti-Slip Aggregate may be added. Stir often during application. Garage Floors: Many tires contain compounds which may attack latex paints, resulting in loss of adhesion and film pickup. Protect tire lanes by driving over mats or runners.

May be tinted with up to 2.0 fl. oz of Benjamin Moore colorants per gallon.

### Features:

Resistant to soaps and detergents, grease and oil.

Easy to apply. Exhibits a smooth, uniform appearance.

Appropriate for use in hazardous areas.

Do not apply to bare wood.

**Colors Available:** White\* and a variety of ready-mixed colors.\*

Use	Gloss Level	Type	Clean Up With
Interior/Exterior	Satin	Epoxy-Modified Acrylic Latex	Water

## Moore's Eggshell Finish House Paint C108

MSDS



A high quality exterior alkyd house paint which dries to a beautiful low lustre protective finish. For exterior use on primed or previously painted wood, metal, or masonry surfaces. It is especially suited for restoring factory-finished aluminum siding.

### Features:

Excellent hiding.

Easy brushing; flows on smoothly.

Long-lasting durability.

Fume resistant.

Resists chalking down on adjacent surfaces.

**Colors Available:** White\* Benjamin Moore Bases.

Use  
Exterior

Gloss Level  
Eggshell

Type  
Alkyd

Clean Up With  
Mineral Spirits



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***Flammable and Combustible products cannot be shipped via UPS or Fed-Ex Ground Service.***



## TECHNICAL DATA

TD-1865

### PRODUCT NAME

INTERIOR ACRYLIC LATEX PAINT – FLAT FINISH – SUPER LATEX.

### PRODUCT NO.

711-50X

### DESCRIPTION

A flat latex finish for walls and ceilings of bedrooms, family rooms, living room.  
Flat appearance when viewed straight on and satin reflection when viewed at a grazing angle.

### INTENDED USES

Interior.  
New work or maintenance.  
Primed materials: gypsum or fiber wallboards, wood, plaster, metal, concrete, concrete blocks, acoustical tiles, wallpaper.  
Walls and ceilings.  
Homes, institutions, hospitals, commercial or public buildings.

REMARK: For surfaces requiring frequent cleanings, platinum finish 714-, pearl finish 716-, semi-gloss 717- or melamine 166- series is recommended.

### ADVANTAGES

Washable.  
High viscosity and ultra hiding.  
Ready for use and easy to apply.  
Dries rapidly with a minimum of odor.  
Non-spattering.  
Complete range of colors.  
Ecological product containing no lead no mercury and featuring the Canadian Environmental ECOLOGO as approved by the Canadian Standard Association (CSA).

### SURFACE PREPARATION

PROPER SURFACE PREPARATION IS IMPORTANT PARTICULARLY IN THE KITCHENS AND THE BATHROOMS.  
The surface must be dry, clean and free from dust, oil, grease, soap, wax, mildew, rust, loose paint, etc.  
Seals imperfections with spackling compound.  
Wash the surface well before painting with a concentrated solution of trisodium phosphate (T.S.P.) POLYPREP 771-137.  
Rinse well with clear water.  
Mildew: wash with a household bleach solution. (1:3 household bleach: water)  
Glossy surfaces: sand lightly.  
Bare wood: seal knots and sap streaks with transparent shellac POLYPREP 205-112 or white pigmented POLYPREP 2 (145-022).  
Loose paint: scrape, then sand. Prime bare spots with recommended primer. Repair cracks and loose joints.  
Rust: remove with CORROSTOP ULTRA 635-104 metal conditioner and rust remover.



**TECHNICAL GUIDE**

<b>VISCOSITY:</b>	Ready for use.	<b>COLORS:</b>	Super white 711-110, natural white 711-501, intermediate base 711-502, neutral 711-503, yellow 711-504 and red 711-505.
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	Non-flammable.	<b>TINTING:</b>	Can be tinted to Sico 4000 colors system.
<b>GLOSS (60°):</b>	0 to 5%	<b>COMPOSITION:</b>	Modified acrylic latex (binder), titanium dioxide and inert extenders (pigments), water (volatile matter), surfactant (agents) and others.
<b>REFLECTS (85°):</b>	about 10%	<b>STORAGE:</b>	Keep between 4°C (40°F) and 26°C (80°F) in a safe and well ventilated place.
<b>DRYING TIME:</b>	20 to 30 minutes (to touch) 30 to 60 minutes (tack free) 4 hours (recoat) Varies according to temperature and relative humidity.	<b>THINNER:</b>	Water
<b>SPREADING RATE:</b>	11 to 13 m <sup>2</sup> (120 to 140 sq. ft.) per litre depending on porosity and texture of the surface.	<b>APPLICATION TOOLS:</b>	Brush, roller or spray gun. Preferable a roller for large surfaces and a synthetic bristle (nylon/polyester) brush for trim.
<b>SIZES:</b>	3.78 litres and 946 ml		Wash tools in warm soapy water immediately after use.
<b>SPECIFICATIONS:</b>	Type CAN/CGSB – 1.100-M89.		

**RECOMMENDED PRIMER**

Bare wood: Apply one coat of alkyd primer SICO SUPREME 720-110 or latex 710-120.

Dry new plaster, gypsum board, concrete and concrete blocks: Apply one coat of latex primer SICO SUPREME 710-120.

Previously painted surfaces, plaster repairs: Apply one coat of alkyd primer SICO SUPREME 720-110 or latex 710-120.

Old plaster: Apply one coat of alkyd primer SICO SUPREME 720-110.

Ferrous metal: Apply one coat of CORROSTOP ULTRA anti-corrosion primer 635-260 or 635-785.

**APPLICATION**

Ready for use. No thinning required.

Stir thoroughly before using. Apply generously and evenly.

Application temperature: 10°C (50°F) minimum, 32°C (90°F) maximum.

**LET DRY THOROUGHLY BETWEEN COATS.**

**WASHING INSTRUCTIONS:** to assure maximum washability and durability, wait at least two weeks (14 days) before washing the dry paint film. When removing stains, dirt and marks, use a soft cloth or sponge with water or a general purpose household cleaner (trisodium phosphate) POLYPREP 771-137. Rinse with wet rag and dry with dry rag. Do not use abrasive, corrosive cleaner or scrub brush to remove stains.

**RESTRICTIONS**

Do not use for exterior work.

Do not use on floors.

**SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

Keep out of reach of children.

Provide adequate ventilation during application and drying.

Keep containers closed when not in use.

Paint disposal: contact your municipality about proper paint disposal procedure.

Interior paints are specially formulated to provide features and benefits that are particularly important within the confines of homes and buildings. Spatter resistance, scrub resistance and resistance to smudges and fingerprints are only a few.

Exterior paints are not necessarily formulated to perform as well in these respects. In addition, exterior paints may not be formulated to have minimal odor, another important consideration for paints applied in enclosed areas.

Even though interior paints are designed to deliver specific application and performance properties, color choices and sheen levels are often your customer's first concern. Even if this is the case, always remember the importance of a long lasting, quality paint job, inside as well as out. Why? Because your reputation is on the line whenever you complete a paint job ... the reputation that builds your business by bringing referrals and repeat customers.

## INTERIOR PAINTS

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Just as there are two broad classifications of exterior paint, **there are two categories of interior paint:** oil-based or alkyd paints, and water-based or latex paints.

The first commercially successful latex paints were introduced in the early 1950s. Ever since then they have displaced oil-based paints for many applications, especially interior applications. Today's professional painting contractors have come to rely heavily on interior latex paints because of their ease of use and cleanup, and their application and performance characteristics, including quick drying time and low odor.

As explained in the chapter on paint ingredients, **one difference between the two types of paint is the liquid or "carrier"** component of the formulation. The liquid in oil-based paints is typically a solvent; the liquid in latex paints is water.

The other main difference is the binder, the component of the paint that holds the paint film together and provides adhesion to the surface. Most solvent-based paints use vegetable oils or modified oils called alkyds, which dry or oxidize upon exposure to the air. Most latex paints use binders made of non-oxidizing thermoplastic polymers.

Latex interior paints are generally based on three kinds of polymers: vinyl (also known as vinyl acrylic, vinyl acetate, polyvinyl acetate or PVA), 100% acrylic, and modified acrylic.

### Vinyl Latex Paints

Vinyl binders are the least costly of the three technologies. Even so, this type of binder offers satisfactory performance when used in interior flat, eggshell and satin paints, and certain types of semigloss formulations. (Vinyl or vinyl acrylic binders are

sometimes used in lower cost **exterior** paints, particularly flat paints, where maximum durability and alkali resistance are not required.)

### **Acrylic Latex Paints**

100% acrylic binders offer better performance than vinyl acrylic binders in the areas of adhesion, stain resistance and block resistance. (See definitions later in this chapter.) For these reasons, 100% acrylic binders are often used in semigloss paints because these paints are typically used in more demanding situations, such as heavy use areas and "wet" areas such as kitchens and bathrooms.

### **Modified Acrylic Latex Paints**

An acrylic binder, modified with styrene, is sometimes used in latex gloss interior paints. Paints based on these modified acrylic binders typically have excellent gloss development and block resistance. They also form a paint film that is typically harder than paints with other latex binders.

**Side-chain crystalline acrylates are used to encapsulate active chemical species.** One way to control the rate of a chemical reaction is to encapsulate the reactant, catalyst, or other active agent in a protective shell that at least partly prevents access to the active agent. To release the active agent or increase its concentration in the reaction mixture, the shell is removed or treated so that the active agent can permeate through the shell.

S. P. Bitler and co-inventors made protective shells using side-chain crystalline polymers because their crystallinity is independent of molecular weight, unlike step-growth polymers, where they are often interdependent. The availability of functionally modified acrylic and vinyl monomers probably simplified things as well. A typical reaction to form an encapsulating polymer involves docosanyl acrylate (linear C<sub>22</sub> chain), an active monomer, and in some cases a “normal” acrylic monomer such as methyl methacrylate. The polymerization is run in solvent, with initiators and chain-transfer agents such as azobis (isobutyronitrile) and dodecanethiol. The polymer, when precipitated or spray-dried, is crystalline. The crystallites have a 5–10 °C melting transition around 60 °C. The degree of crystallinity, as measured by the energy consumed during the melting process using DSC, can be increased by annealing the polymer (holding it at a temperature just under the melting transition for several hours). This allows the chains to arrange themselves into a crystalline form, the morphology with the lowest energy.

Acrylic acid is one of the functional monomers copolymerized with octadecyl acrylate (1), in this case at a weight ratio of 5:95. When the resulting powder is suspended in EtOH, a nonsolvent, there is no detectable acid. When the same polymer is suspended in THF, a good solvent for octadecyl acrylate, the polymer begins to swell and break the crystallites. Titration of the THF suspension showed 4.75 wt% of acrylic acid, very close to theoretical. In an additional experiment, the same material was suspended in a blend of EtOH and THF, then titrated at room temperature and above the melting point. No acid was detected at room temperature, but at the elevated temperature 4.6% acrylic acid was measured.



Although this experiment is a good theoretical demonstration, the patent also contains extensive experiments using several functional groups as catalysts and activators in different sorts of blends. An increase in pot-life and good functionality are observed in all cases. (Sheldon & Mak; U.S. Pat. Appl. 20010007881, July 12, 2001; EGB)

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